

RUSSIANS PRESS TURKISH FORCES

Erzincan Has Russian Army on Three Sides and Evacuation Reported in Progress.

Petrograd, July 25, 1 p. m., via London, 2:46 p. m.—Russian operations against the Turks, which lately have been overshadowed by the more sensational events on General Brusiloff's front, now are reclaiming general attention.

As a result of a series of consecutive gains achieved by a skillfully organized offensive which ever since the fall of Erzerum has been slowly, but irresistibly sweeping toward the objectives in Asia Minor, the Caucasian armies now command the heights which definitely threaten the important Turkish base of Erzincan and make extremely probable the fall of this city in the near future.

The Russians, after having stolidly withstood most energetic counter-offensives without weakening, now are pressing forward in three directions—from Gumlish Khanah, 45 miles north of Erzincan, from Balburt, 60 miles northeast of Erzincan, and from Mamakistan, 45 miles east of Erzincan, all of which points have recently been occupied by the Russians and from an arc from which to focus attacks on Erzincan.

The new points mentioned as having been occupied by the Russians possessed every natural advantage for defense and the Turks made the most persistent efforts to hold out. Their loss not only brings the Russians within 25 miles of Erzincan, but gives them command of the chief approaches to the city.

It is reliably reported here that the evacuation of Erzincan has already begun and that the present defense of the city is being conducted only with the purpose of giving the Turks time to withdraw to a new base at Sivas, 13 miles to the west.

CHILD LABOR BILL WILL BE PASSED

Washington, July 25.—Yielding to an urgent request from President Wilson, Democrats of the senate, in caucus tonight, determined to pass the child labor bill at this session of congress.

The decision was reached after a long debate, during which several southern senators, whose opposition forced the measure out of the imperative legislation program drawn up several days ago, vigorously objected to its reinstatement.

The final determination to include it was reached without a record vote. It will displace the shipping bill on the senate calendar, coming up as soon as the army and District of Columbia appropriations have been passed. The shipping measure will follow in order, and the revenue bill will come next.

Majority Leader Kern outlined to the caucus the president's earnest request for a vote on the child labor bill before adjournment, and read a flood of telegrams from influential citizens throughout the country, urging its passage.

BRIGHAM TEAM WINS.
Brigham City, July 25.—The Brigham Peaches easily defeated the strong Layton base ball club here Sunday afternoon. The game was the second played by the Brigham boys since the discontinuation of the Northern Utah league. The score was 7 to 5 in favor of the Peaches.

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BRITISH CRUISER IN U. S. HARBOR

Passes Cape Henry Without Warning and Gives German on Yacht a Scare.

Norfolk, Va., July 25.—Pilotless and without warning to United States officials, one of the British cruisers lying off Cape Henry awaiting the appearance of the German submarines Deutschland and Bremen, steamed through the Virginia capes early today, proceeded to the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, cruised about for an hour or more and then returned to a point just outside the three-mile limit.

The United States warship Louisiana and the collier Neptune were the only government vessels which sighted the ship and a detailed report of the incident was made to Washington tonight by naval officers.

Authorities here said that while the entrance to American waters without warning was very unusual, they could see in it no violation of international law or navigation regulations.

How long the cruiser remained inside the capes has not been determined, but it is thought to have been not more than two hours. Members of the crew of Mrs. Clara Baldwin Stocker's yacht California, said tonight she was about a mile out from the American shore shortly before 5 o'clock this morning. She came within a few hundred yards of the California, they said, and gave several German members of the yacht's crew a fright. Fearing that the craft was to be searched, the Germans retreated into the hold.

Apparently the commander of the cruiser was satisfied with his investigation of the lower Chesapeake for today the ship drew farther away from the shore than have any of the allied warships on patrol in many days.

NO VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Washington, July 25.—Officials here were inclined to believe tonight that the British cruiser which made an incursion into Hampton Roads early today had acted wholly within her rights under international law. Although official comment will be withheld pending receipt of the naval report of the incident, it was indicated that the version contained in news dispatches showed no violation of American neutrality or navigation regulations.

A warship of a belligerent nation may enter the territorial waters of a neutral with immunity. It was said, provided she conforms to navigation laws and does not remain more than 24 hours. She could not, however, repeat the entry. Should she come again or remain more than 24 hours she would be liable to internment unless urgent need for repairs or supplies were shown.

At a late hour tonight customs officials said clearance papers had not been issued for the Deutschland. Concerning her wireless apparatus, which was sealed Monday, it was said the seals cannot be broken without authority from Radio Inspector Cadmus who is out of the city and will not return until tomorrow.

L-Ko two-reeler, tonight, Oracle Theatre.

GERMANS BRING UP MORE TROOPS

Drawing on Verdun For Forces to Hold Back the British on the Somme.

London, July 25, 10:35 p. m.—The battle on the Somme front, which began Saturday at midnight and has continued since then with brief delays, is still progressing, and the Germans with the utmost stubbornness are still fighting.

Troops have been brought by the Germans from the front of Verdun to add greater strength to General von Eichen.

The British, if they are making but slow progress, have been able to repulse all the fierce German counter-attacks and fully maintain their ground, although the fighting largely consists of hand-to-hand conflicts. There is no news as to whether the Australians, who hold the greater portion of the village of Pozieres, have yet secured the eastern part which is on the plateau dominating the village. But General Haig tonight reports the repulse of a German infantry attack from the east.

According to a Berlin dispatch, by way of Amsterdam, Turkish troops are to be sent to help the Austro-Germans against the Russians on the Galician front.

WATERWORKS HIT BY BIG THUNDER STORM.

Nephi, July 25.—Yesterday an electrical storm passed over this city, doing considerable damage to city and individual property in different parts of the town. In the morning a bolt of lightning struck near the home of William Andrews, in the east part of town.

The lightning struck in one of the settling tanks of the city water system and followed the pipe line for nearly a block, tearing up the pipe. About the same time another flash struck in the barn of J. W. Ellison, killing a horse belonging to him. Several trees in different parts of the city were struck, a great many telephones were blown out of commission and the electric light system suffered some damage.

No lives were lost. A splendid rain followed and much good was done the late grain and alfalfa.

GREAT ARMIES ON SOMMERIVER

Estimated That 1,500,000 Men Are Fighting on a Twenty-five Mile Front.

London, July 25.—Under cover of a strong artillery fire the French and British are engaged in feeling out the German third line in Picardy which has been greatly reinforced and strengthened. A series of scattered but violent engagements, each in itself a battle of some proportions, marked the day. Heavy fighting took place before dawn this morning on many parts of the front, both north and south of the Somme.

The most extensive of these attacks was launched simultaneously by the British and French on the six-mile twisting front from Pozieres to Maurepas. The German lines were found to be tremendously strong. Grand headquarters at Berlin, in an official statement today, says that the German fire was effective in stopping this attack at certain points while at others the allies were repulsed in sharp hand-to-hand fighting.

Allies Make Gain.

North of Pozieres, however, the British and Australian troops made further gains, as well as in the village itself, while south of Estrees the French straightened and strengthened their lines by seizing a group of strongly-fortified houses. The French also had a local success north of Verdunvillers, on the southern tip of the Picardy battle front, occupying some German trenches.

Of these advances the most important was that made by the British north of Pozieres. Here the wedge which was driven across the Bapaume highroad was widened and strengthened so that now a firm grip has been established on this strategic artery.

Heavy Counter-attack.

Huge numbers of reinforcements have been poured behind the German front, according to news from France and have made their presence known by a series of the most violent counter-attacks yet delivered on this front. Throughout the night the Germans battered at the French and British lines, but General Haig notes the war office that they were uniformly repulsed by the English gunfire. The heaviest attack was aimed at the British center, but massed batteries poured so terrific a fire into the closely-packed ranks, which could be dimly seen advancing in the weak moonlight, that the Germans were not able even to reach the British trenches.

Pozieres Captured.

Violent as they were, the night attacks of the Germans were completely surpassed by an assault launched this afternoon against Pozieres, practically all of which is now in the hands of the Australian and New Zealand corps. This smash, aimed from the northeast, was delivered with the full power of the reinforced divisions. It was met with a furious shrapnel fire, which sprayed the advancing columns with lead, while the heavier shells tore great gaps in the ranks. The attack was completely broken up. General Haig wires late today:

"Military experts report that more than 1,500,000 men are engaged in the fearful struggle in northern France. The main battle front is little over twenty-five miles, although there is fighting for fully fifteen miles beyond the original limits."

BOSTON PHYSICIAN DIES OF WOUNDS

Boston, July 25.—Dr. Wilfrid W. Harris, who was shot last Tuesday by Dr. Eldredge Atwood, died late today. His wife was with him at the end. The police announced that the charge against Dr. Atwood would be changed from assault to first degree murder.

Harris failed to rally from the coma into which he lapsed last night. He made no statement bearing on the case, according to the police.

An extra guard has been placed over Dr. Atwood as a result of his display of extreme nervousness, the first he has shown since his arrest. He was not told of Dr. Harris's death tonight.

BRIGHAM TO HOLD PRIMARIES JULY 27

Brigham City, July 25.—Brigham City will hold its Republican primaries Thursday in the four city precincts when delegates to the county convention, which convenes in Tremonton next Saturday, will be named. Forty-four delegates will represent Brigham, and 144 delegates will attend from the whole county. At the primaries Thursday the first ward will name 14 delegates, second ward 14, third ward 8, and fourth ward 7.

The Tremonton convention will name thirty delegates to attend the state convention to be held in Ogden, August 8th, and twenty-five delegates to attend the First Congressional District convention to be held in Ogden August 9th.

So far there has been but little activity along political lines. While many men have been mentioned for various positions, especially in Republican ranks, there has been no taking of an official nature place yet. It is understood that the Tremonton convention will endorse a Box Elder man for the office of state auditor, there being two or three aspirants for that position.

SIMPLICITY MARKS PATTERSON FUNERAL

Denver, July 25.—The utmost simplicity marked the funeral of Thomas M. Patterson, former United States senator, publisher and pioneer of Colorado, here today. Flags at the state house were at half mast and the capitol was closed at noon under proclamation of Governor Cardehouse were received yesterday and last night from Colorado and all parts of the country, including one from President Wilson.

CANCER CAUSED BY BAD TEETH

Chronic Irritation of Mouth and Stomach Often Produce Death—Rate Is Increasing.

Louisville, Ky., July 26.—That bad teeth are an exciting cause of cancer was claimed today by Dr. Otto U. King, of Huntington, Indiana, in an address on "Oral Hygiene and Its Relation to Public and Individual Health" before the annual convention of the National Dental Association.

"One woman out of seven and one man out of eleven, after the age of thirty-five years, die of cancer in England," said Dr. King. "Cancer is sixth in the list of diseases that cause death in the United States; there has been an average of 73,800 deaths from cancer for the last ten years. In 1891, cancer caused 2,000 deaths. In twenty years, the death rate has increased 156.66 per cent. Different estimates indicate that from 9 to 26 per cent of all cancers are found on the tongue."

"Whatever may be the underlying, undiscovered cause of cancer, there seems to be no question that the exciting cause is irritation. The two regions of the body most subjected to chronic irritation are the mouth and the stomach. The particular irritation that is frequently found to cause cancer in the mouth is the sharp edge of a decayed, worn, misplaced, or tartar-covered tooth. The constant rubbing of the tongue, cheek or lips over a tooth produces an abrasion, which develops into a sore and from a sore it may pass on through various stages to cancer. The irritation produced by the sharp edge of a poorly fitting plate, bridge, crown or filling has caused cancer of the mouth. I have had in my practice within the last four weeks three cases of cancer. One was due to an ill fitting plate, on a patient's lower jaw, and the other to irritation from a badly decayed molar."

Cases of Insanity.

Dr. King quoted Dr. Henry S. Upson, Professor of Neurology in the Western Reserve Medical School, as stating that he had had nine cases of insanity due to "painless dental" diseases.

Dr. King earnestly advocated regular inspection of teeth of school children. He said that from reports in cities where dental inspection had been undertaken, it had been proven that 97 per cent of the school children between the ages of six and twelve are dental cripples.

"It has been found," continued Dr. King, "that if we take the amount of debris from a decayed tooth that would be represented by a milligram, an amount that you could carry on the head of a pin almost—and count the organisms in it there would be found all the way from 10,000,000 to 500,000,000. When it is realized that that milligram of material is only a fraction of the total amount of decayed matter and debris in the mouth, we can get an idea of the amount of infection we are carrying around with us. If anyone of us had an abscess area as large as a penny on our hand, our physician would be very careful to have it covered or protected, but if we have an abscessing area of pyorrhea pocketed one-eighth of an inch deep around each tooth in the head, how many square inches of abscessing area do you suppose we have? Four square inches; and yet the public pays very little attention to this, because it is in the mouth."

"Peg o' the Ring," tonight, Oracle Theatre.

TURKISH BASE HAS BEEN TAKEN

London, July 25.—A dispatch received late tonight from Petrograd reports that Erzincan, the great Turkish stronghold in Central Armenia, has been taken by the Russians. The Caucasian armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas have been conducting a campaign against the city for months.

London, July 25.—Important advances by the troops of General Sakharoff in Volhynia are announced in today's official report from Petrograd.

In a heavy night attack Monday the Russians charged through wire entanglements the Austro-Germans had thrown up along the Slonovsk river. Today the Russians forced a passage of the river, capturing 10,000 prisoners, four cannon and five machine guns. Heavy fighting is occurring near Leshinoff.

SON-IN-LAW OF KAISER INSANE

London, July 26, 2:37 a. m.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Express sends a story regarding the illness of the Duke of Brunswick, the German emperor's son-in-law, the son, however, not being confirmed from any other source.

"The Duke of Brunswick," says the correspondent, "who has been the victim of profound melancholia since the death of his wife, was declared to be hopelessly insane. His mental collapse was the result of a trying experience while commanding a detachment of German troops on the Russian frontier, when he witnessed the tragic fate of his men, all of whom were swallowed up in a treacherous marsh."

The Duke of Brunswick, as Prince Ernest August of Cumberland, married Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of the German emperor, at Berlin in May 1913. In March, 1915, a Copenhagen dispatch reported the duke to be suffering from a nervous breakdown, which was considered incurable.

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DRIVE OF THE ALLIES STOPPED

German Headquarters Staff Convinced British Cannot Advance Further in Picardy.

Headquarters of the German Army on the Somme, July 24, by courier to Berlin, July 25, 10 a. m., via London, July 26.—From great headquarters, with vivid impressions of a sermon delivered by a military chaplain before the emperor and a congregation of soldiers fresh in arms, the Associated Press correspondent returns today to the immediate front where the great allied offensive again flickered up in a series of desperate British attacks on the German lines northwest of Peronne. These barely moved, although the British attacked in force with eleven divisions, including two absolutely fresh ones, on the comparatively narrow front between Guilleumont and Thiepval.

The French share of the offensive was limited to a couple of vicious stabs of merely local extent near Estrees, southwest of Peronne, which were easily repulsed.

The present line extending from Thiepval to Soyecourt, but bulging toward the east, may be regarded, according to the firm conviction of the headquarters staff, as the high-water mark of the entente advance. They base this judgment on the negligible result of the fighting in the last fortnight, and they contend that it is no longer a question of whether the British and French will be able to extend their gains, but whether they will be able to hold what they have against the German counter pressure.

Quiet Day at the Front.

The correspondent returned to the front with the expectation of witnessing a manifestation of this counter pressure against a certain sector, but unfavorable weather conditions, with low hanging clouds, and mist hiding the field of operations and preventing artillery observation, deferred the new struggle for the coveted stretches of fertile Picardy.

General quiet before the storm prevailed along the section of the front visited, the activity of the artillery being scarcely greater than the normal scale where no particular operations are in progress, and infantry and machine gun fire being heard only occasionally. The troops visited the trenches, as well as those about to move into the forward lines, were found ready, even eager to renew the struggle.

Cannon Wear Out.

The gaps in the units have been filled up with fresh men; the worn-out cannon—for guns, as well as men reach the limits of endurance in such a prolonged artillery combat—have been replaced from reserve stocks, ammunition supplies have been replenished, and everything is in readiness for the crowning phase of the operations.

Coming as an interlude in this period of the war, the church service at great headquarters, which was attended by the emperor, his suite, and the high officers constituting the brain and nerve center of the army, and as an evidence of the solidarity of the German military forces, by two companies of grizzled landsturm, left an indelible impression on mind and memory.

The topic of the sermon by the emperor's chaplain, Dr. Goens, and of the impressive prayer, was peace—not of resignation or submission, but peace after victory to be won by the "continuance of the struggle for Germany's enemies are conquering by the security of the empire assured."

Dr. Goens' text was taken from the parable of the merchant, in the thirteenth chapter of St. Matthew, who sought a pearl of great price. The pearl for the German nation was not the conquest of territory or the subjugation of other people, but permanent and lasting peace, which would protect German firesides and permit the people to return to their vocations. He closed with a fervent prayer that this peace might soon be secured, and that the long war should cease.

The service was held in the big menage at headquarters, which a few simple installations—an altar, decked with German colors, a life-sized marble Christ, and decorations of pine and evergreen masking the bare walls—had converted into a wartime chapel.

The emperor sat just before the altar. Behind and around him were his officers, and the rear of the big hall was filled with several hundred soldiers from the ranks, who stood throughout.

Kaiser Is Confident.
His majesty's face showed its customary impassive and stern repose during the services. He listened without moving a muscle to the sermon and prayer, not betraying by the least change of expression his sentiment on the topic chosen by Dr. Goens. But after the singing of the stirring martial hymn, known as the "Netherlandish Thanksgiving Choral"—such a soldierly chant as Cromwell and his ironides might have sung before a battle—the emperor went to the chapel and, with a vigorous handshake, expressed his appreciation of the sermon. He engaged the military plenipotentiaries of Saxony and Baden afterward in long conversation, in which he described his impression from his visit to the Somme front a few days earlier, remarking particularly the feeling of confidence with which the German troops were imbued and the vigor and enthusiasm with which they met the enemy's offensive.

HORRORS OF THE POZIERES BATTLE

Paris, July 25, 4:40 p. m.—The fighting in the fortified village of Pozieres between the British and Germans is described as follows by an officer who was wounded during the struggle:

Early Sunday morning at the moment the signal for the attack was given, after a frightfully intense bom-



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barment, the English infantry rushed forward to the entrance of the village, carried it brilliantly and occupied the first houses. At 11:30 o'clock the Germans counter attacked. Their onslaught was extraordinary doubtless because their courage had been stimulated by ether, as one could tell from the odor.

Here the rifles played no part—the knife, bayonet, revolver and grenade were the only weapons used. The Germans employed a sort of long-handled mace studded with nails, such as an Apache might use, not a soldier. I saw a German officer using one of them on a wounded comrade, but as he was in the act of striking a revolver shot laid him down beneath his intended victim.

In a ruined house a German squad with a machine gun was exterminated to the last man with the bayonet by an Australian party which had followed them into the house. I was present at an exciting duel between two officers, an English lieutenant who was charging at the head of his men and a Bavarian captain. The lieutenant struck the Bavarian a blow in the chest with his sword and at the same instant he received a ball from his adversary's revolver in the stomach. Disregarding his sufferings, the lieutenant had just enough strength left to deliver another blow. This proved mortal to the Bavarian. Unfortunately the lieutenant died shortly afterward.

Pressed by strong enemy forces the English had to retreat during the afternoon, but they strongly counter attacked and at 7 o'clock were masters of three-quarters of the village. By last accounts fighting was still going on in the northwest part of the village to the advantage of the allies.

PAPERS COMMENT ON IRISH TROUBLE

Dublin, July 25, 11:35 a. m.—Commenting on the Irish situation, the Irish Times today says:

"A political truce must be restored by agreement. There must be an agreement for a just and firm administration in Ireland during the war. The present blunders have increased the necessity and only delay or short-sightedness Nationalists will arrest the measure that the government must take without further delay for the maintenance of peace and safety in Ireland. If this necessity becomes generally clear, the way becomes clear for further unity in Ireland."

Freeman's Journal says: "The government alone is responsible. The British house was willing to ratify the agreement, the British press supported the arrangements and the Irish party stood by its contract. The government alone was found without faith and without courage. The consequence is obvious. It will be harder than ever to induce the Irish people to credit either the good faith or the good intentions of British statesmen."

The Irish Independent says: "Every honest Irish Nationalist will rejoice at the disappearance of the hateful and nefarious scheme of Lloyd-George and the government to divide and dismember Ireland."

REPUBLICANS WILL VOTE ON DELEGATES

Salt Lake, July 26.—Republican primaries will be held at Salt Lake county August 3 to elect delegates to the Republican state and congressional conventions. This date for the primaries was decided upon last night

at a meeting of the Republican county committee held in the office of County Chairman Benjamin L. Rich.

The committee also discussed the time of holding the Republican county convention, and tentatively selected the first week in September as the time, with primaries a week prior thereto. These dates will be definitely selected at another meeting of the committee to be held shortly.

In arranging the primaries for the election of delegates to the state and county conventions the county committee decided to follow the old district lines. For primary purposes the new boundaries and district numbers assigned by the county officials will be ignored. This is in order that the delegates to the convention may be properly elected on the basis of the votes cast two and four years ago.

Salt Lake county will have 187 votes in the Republican state convention and 230 in the convention which will nominate the congressional candidates in the Second congressional district. The committee discovered last night that there were six districts in the county which mustered less than forty-six votes, so it was decided to give these districts a one-third vote in the conventions.

The committee will issue the formal call for the primaries within a day or two.

BLACKLIST GIVEN AN EXPLANATION

London, July 25, 4:15 p. m.—Replying to questions in the house of commons, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, today said that the American press criticism of the British blacklist was based largely on misapprehension. The act under which the statutory list of American firms was issued, he said, was passed last September and lists referring to members of the neutral countries had been published. Nor were the provisions of the act, he added, unduly stringent.

The French law, the minister said, provided that all persons of "enemy nationality, wherever living, were enemies of France and that it was illegal for Frenchmen to trade with them."

In the British case only, he said, Americans who had shown themselves enemies were put on the list. Neither did Great Britain seek by these lists to interfere with the freedom of action with neutral nations, Lord Robert said. It sought only to secure that British goods and credit be used for the support of our enemies' enemies.

If any persons were unjustly included in the lists, the minister said, their names would be removed and great care would be taken in applying the law to such a firm's contracts. He was informed that Germany had taken similar action.

LAND FRAUD IS CHARGE.

San Francisco, July 25.—The federal grand jury returned indictments here today charging S. A. D. Puter, his sons, H. D. and W. S. Puter, all of Berkeley, Cal.; W. L. Murray, Montreal, Canada, and three other men, with complicity in the so-called California-Oregon land frauds. The accused men were alleged to have secured by illegal use of the mails more than \$200,000 from their victims, most of whom were residents of San Francisco.

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